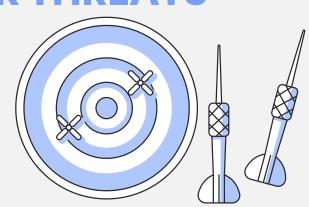
NATION STATE CYBER THREATS

Some Key Statistics 2020-2021





Cyber Capabilities Continue to Evolve



Over the last 20 years, cyber capabilities have become a formidable new instrument of national power. As well as using such capabilities to obtain state secrets from each other, as in traditional espionage, states have also used them for a range of other, more threatening purposes. These include bolstering their own economic development by stealing intellectual property; threatening to disrupt the financial institutions, oil industries, nuclear plants, power grids and communications infrastructure of states they regard as adversaries and attempting to interfere in democratic processes.

MOTIVES FOR THEIR CYBERATTACKS



ESPIONAGE

more specifically, intelligence collection, far more common goal than others

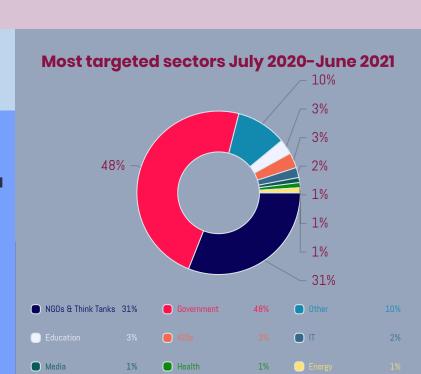


the only nation state actor willing to regularly engage in destructive attacks, mostly against Israel

Iran has been

MONETARY GAIN North Korea targets

companies in cryptocurrency trade or related research, likely seeking either to steal cryptocurrency or intellectual property



Government sector targeting largely focused on ministries of foreign affairs and other global government entities involved in international affairs.

NEARLY 80% of those targeted were either in

government, NGOs or think tanks.





against this sector

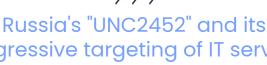
Most targeted countries July 2020-June 2021 11% 9% 19% 3% 3% 2% 2% 1% 46% 1% UK USA Ukraine 19%

ORGANIZATIONS IN THE USA REMAINED THE TARGET OF MOST OF THE ACTIVITY THIS YEAR

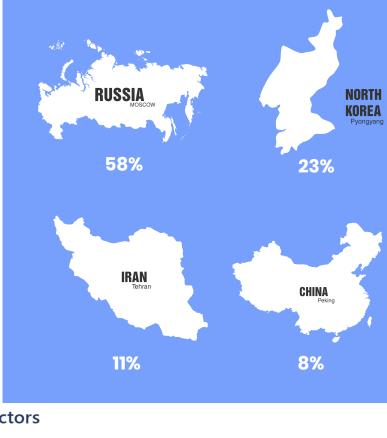


ATTACKS BY COUNTRY OF **ORIGIN**

Saudi Arabia 1%



aggressive targeting of IT service providers & Western government institutions place Russia on the top spot for countries where attacks originated this year. While North Korea's "Kimsuky" & "Velvet Cholima" come in second as a result of the strategy employed, namely relying on large quantities of attacks. Attack vectors used by nation state malicious actors



PASSWORD SOCIAL **IDENTITY**

SPRAY

PHISHING

SPOOFING

MALWARE

SUPPLY CHAIN

INSERTION

MAN-IN-THE-

MIDDLE

OF SERVICE

DENIAL

ENGINEERING













attack method that best suits each goal or intended outcome. Source: Microsoft Digital Defense Report October 2021



Available at: https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/security/business/microsoft-digital-defense-report?rtc=1